APPENDIX 19: Business Plan Requirements

A business plan is essential in starting a business, improving a business, or raising capital, and is a detailed view of the business. A Sample Business Plan is found in this Appendix. Low-cost assistance and training in preparing a business plan is available from Small Business Development Centers (SBDC) located throughout the United States.

Although a complete business plan as found in this Appendix is recommended, the minimum requirements for the Business Plan are as follows:

- 1. Documentation of Business, Company, or Organization
- 2. Narrative Description of Who Will Perform Work
- 3. Description of Business Experience and Past Performance Evaluations
- 4. Financial Resources (Financial Statement, Form FS-6500-24, and Request for Verification, Form FS-6500-25).
- 5. Payment History/Credit References
- 6. Cash Flow Projection for The First Three Years of Operation
- 7. Income Projection by Month For the First Three Years of Operation
- 8. Estimated Fee to the Government

Additional requirements for the Business Plan are specified below:

DOCUMENTATION OF BUSINESS, COMPANY, OR ORGANIZATION

Applicants should include information about the business organization and organizational structure, i.e., organization and/or individual name, mailing address, designated agent, evidence of incorporation and good standing, and name and address of each affiliate of the applicant.

Applicants that are limited-liability companies should provide the names and interests of the company's principals.

Should the applicant not be incorporated in the state where the concession is located, the applicant must submit a license to do business in that state.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF WHO WILL PERFORM THE WORK

Applicants should specify whether the applicant will perform the operation-and-maintenance work, or if a third party will be used. Should a third party be used, identify the entity to be used, its address, and the individual who will be responsible for any of the operational aspects of the concession, and describe his/her relevant experience.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS EXPERIENCE AND PAST PERFORMANCE EVALUATIONS

Applicants should furnish a detailed description of their experience as it relates to operating and maintaining recreation sites (i.e., campgrounds, beaches, etc.). The description should include

experience in private business, public service, or any nonprofit or other related enterprises. For each business venture, include the following information:

- The dates for the business experience
- The location of the business
- A description of services provided
- A description of customers served
- The number of employees supervised
- The volume of business

Applicants who have experience in managing Forest Service (FS) or other Government campgrounds <u>MUST</u> provide copies of annual written performance evaluations for the most recent three years of operation under each special use permit held. If a written performance appraisal was not given, this fact must be stated.

Applicants should also furnish three business references, with the names, addresses, and telephone numbers in support of applicable business experience.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Any financial information submitted by applicants should conform to generally accepted accounting principles or other comprehensive bases of accounting. Any previously prepared financial documents that are submitted should be unredacted and in their original form, including footnotes.

The business plan and all financial information and projections are confidential information, and may not be released by the FS, to the extent allowed in the Freedom of Information and Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. 552 and 552a, respectively.

In order to assess the technical and financial capability [(36 CFR 251.54 (e)(3)] of the applicant, the following are required:

Financial Statement

Detailed financial statements must be submitted for the corporation, general or limited partnership, limited liability Company, or sole proprietorship submitting a proposal. Form FS-6500-24 is included Appendix and is a recommended format.

Applicants should submit a complete set of financial statements (audited, reviewed, or compiled by a CPA) for the last three fiscal years. If the financial statements were compiled by a CPA, applicants must complete parts (D)(1) or (D)(2) of Form FS-6500-24, "Financial Statement", to provide *notarized certification* as to being true and correct.

In the event that the above CPA-prepared financial statements do not exist for any of the last three fiscal years, applicants must provide a completed and notarized Form FS-6500-24 for any fiscal year they were in business during that three-year period. Limited-liability companies need to list the name of the company in Block 1 and the names and interests of the principals in Block 5, and complete the certification in Part (D)(1) of FS-6500-24.

Applicants who have not been in business for the last three fiscal years, and therefore cannot submit required financial statements or an FS-6500-24, must submit two fiscal years of projected financial

statements, compiled by a CPA using the forecast method. Applicants must complete Part (D) of Form FS-6500-24 "Financial Statement", to provide *notarized certification* that the projected financial statements are true and correct.

Request for Verification

Applicants must show they have 25 percent of the first year's operating costs in liquid assets. Liquid assets are those that can be readily converted to cash.

Applicants must complete Form FS-6500-25 (Request for Verification, included in Appendix) and submit it with their business plan. They should complete Blocks 1 through 5 of the form and send a copy to each financial institution with which they do business, in order for them to complete Blocks 6 through 15 of the form. The financial institution(s) should mail the completed forms to:

Mark Twain National Forest ATTN: Karen Mobley 401 Fairgrounds Road Rolla, MO 65401

PAYMENT HISTORY / CREDIT REFERENCES

Financial ability evaluation will also include payment history. Payment history will take into account record of payments of fees to the Government for those who have permits previous to this bid or who have other business transactions with the Government and known to the evaluators. Documentation provided by the applicant reflecting payment history in other businesses or credit reports will also be considered. If applicant has a clear payment record and no known adverse items have occurred in the last five years, applicant should attest to this clear record. The best evaluation of payment history will result for applicants with positive payment history who also attest to that record. A known poor payment record not addressed as to corrective action or mitigating circumstances will detract from the ranking.

CASH FLOW PROJECTION FOR THE FIRST THREE YEARS OF OPERATION

The cash flow projection should include an estimate of the cost of operating the recreation sites. It should also include all interim and permanent sources of funds. An example of a monthly cash flow projection can be found in this Appendix.

INCOME PROJECTION FOR THE FIRST THREE YEARS OF OPERATION

An example of a monthly income projection can be found in this Appendix.

ESTIMATED FEE TO THE GOVERNMENT

The applicant's business plan must state the expected annual adjusted gross revenue for the first year of operation (by campground), and for subsequent years (consolidated) of the permit (ten-year projection), and the expected fee to Government for each year. The minimum fee is outlined in the Introduction, "Minimum Annual Permit Fee" (page 2). The fee to be offered should be expressed as a percentage of adjusted gross revenue, using the format found in Appendix 9, Operating proposal Format. The offered fee should equal or exceed the minimum fee.

APPENDIX 19, cont...

A Sample Business Plan

Region 9

Mark Twain National Forest

USDA Forest Service



Name of Company
Address
Company Contact
Phone
Business Plan in Response to the Prospectus for:

Recreation Area

on the Mark Twain National Forest

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Part I: The Business		

Purpose and Goals

As we proceed through our business careers, it is vital that we set goals for the future. Although this is difficult and time consuming, the final reward is worth the effort. As you fill in the following, be as realistic as you can. Answers you develop now will be the basis of your business plan.

What is your purpose in pursuing this business?

Define your business goals for the next year and what you foresee five years from now.

Description of the Business

This section should describe the nature and purpose of the company, background on its industry, and what opportunities you see for its products or services. It provides you with insights that allow you to better correlate the projections and estimates presented in subsequent sections.

Brief description of the business.

Briefly describe your knowledge of this industry.

List the products and ser	vices you will provide			
Legal Structure				
There are several ways in one for you and your orgate a general frame of refere V, Appendices.	anization, you need to	seek competent l	egal and tax	advice. To give you
How is your company leg	ally organized?			
Why is this legal organize	ation most appropriate	e for your business	s?	
Does your operation required include a copy of the regions.			NO	_ If ``Yes,"please
Include any appropriate i Supporting Documents, a				reements, in the
Name	Address		SSN	% Ownership
Location of Your Bus	iness			
Describe the planned geo Planned geographical loc		the business		
Discuss advantages or d	isadvantages of the s	ite location.		

Appendix 19: Sample Business Plan; Prospectus for Campground and Related Granger-Thye Concessions, Mark Twain

competitors and explain why you think that you can capture a share of their business. Discuss

what makes you think it will be easy or difficult to compete with them.

Identify three or four of your key competitors.					
Discuss their strengths and weaknesses.					
Compare your product or service on key areas. your selected competitors on a scale of 1 (high) to			nk yoursel	f and	
Area of Comparison	You	C o r A	npetit B C		D
Image					
Location					
Price					
Advertising					
Service					
Uniqueness					
Other					
Why do you think you can compete with your cor	npetitors and ca	ipture a share of	the mark	et?	
Management					
Your management team is the key to turning a go List owners and key management personnel and be onboard at the start of the venture, indicate w	d their primary du	uties. If any key		ls will	l noi

Discuss any experience when the above people have worked together that indicates how their skills complement each other and result in an effective management team.
List the advisors and consultants that you have selected for your venture. Capable, reputable, and well- known supporting organizations can not only provide significant direct and professional assistance, but also can add to the credibility of your venture.
Accountant
Advertising
Others
Personnel
One of the key elements in any business is PEOPLE. List the number of employees you will have, as well as their job titles and required skills. Identify essential employees, their job titles, and required skills.
Discuss any training or retraining that you plan for your employees. Also, discuss any necessary first-aid certification or recertification, etc.
Part II: Financial Data
Capital-Equipment List

This section will help you plan purchases of capital equipment needed to start your business. Capital equipment is defined as assets which have useful lives of more than one year. Examples include machines, equipment, vehicles, livestock, tack, gear, and computers. Describe the equipment, the quantity, whether new or used (N/U), the expected useful life, and the cost.

Equipment	Quantity	N/ U	Life	Cost
Total Cost of Capital Equipment				\$
Total Cost of Capital Equipment				<u> </u>

Start-Up Expenses

Start-up expenses are the various costs it takes to open your doors for business. Some of these will be one-time expenditures, whereas others will occur every year.

Item Total cost of capital equipment (from page 84)	Cost \$
Beginning inventory of operating supplies	
Legal & Accounting fees fees	
Licenses, permits, Bonds	
Other professional fees	
Insurance	
Deposits (public utilities, etc.)	
Advertising	
Other expenses:	
Total Start-Up Expenses	\$

Sources and Uses of Financing

Total Sources of Financing

This section is another critical financial forecast. What will be the sources of your initial financing? The following step of how you will use this financing to buy the assets needed to open your doors for business is equally important, and will be of major interest.

Note: This section will not be used if you own an existing business, unless you're planning a major refinancing and restructuring of your business.

On the next page:

- **9** Fill in the cash amounts to be invested by the various owners or shareholders.
- **②** Fill in the market value of noncash assets to be invested by the various owners or shareholders. Examples include equipment, vehicles, and buildings.
- **2** Fill in the loans to your business, both short-term (one year or less) and long-term.
- **9** Fill in the amounts of cash used to buy various assets in the Uses of Financing section.
- 2 Fill in the noncash assets contributed by the owner (same amounts in Sources of Financing).
- expenses for the first few months of business operation until profits are realized. As an absolute minimum you should have three months of expense money in the bank. You should discuss this with your banker, and you may want to consider a pre-approved loan called a `line of credit," from which you draw funds only when you need to have them. DON'T SKIP THIS!
- 2 Total both sections (Sources and Uses); they should be equal.

Investment of cash by owners Investment of cash by shareholders Investment of noncash assets by owners Investment of noncash assets by shareholders Loans to business Other sources of financing (specify)

Js	es of Financing		
	Equipment	-	
	Initial inventory	-	
	Working capital to pay operation expenses	-	
	Noncash assets contributed by owners (use same amount as in Sources, above)	-	
	Other assets (specify)		
	Total Uses of Financing	\$	

Monthly Cash Flow Projection

The cash flow projection is the most important financial planning tool available to you. For a new or growing business, the cash flow projection can make the difference between success and failure. For an ongoing business, it can make the difference between growth and stagnation.

Your Cash Flow Projection will show you:

- how much cash your business will need; and when
- whether you should look for equity, debt, operating profits, or sale of fixed assets; and
- 2 where the cash will come from.

The cash flow projection attempts to budget the cash needs of a business and shows how cash will flow in and out of the business over a stated period of time. Depreciation, a noncash expense, does not appear on a cash flow. Loan repayments (including interest), do. After it has been developed, use your cash flow projection as a budget. Use the Cash Flow Projection chart on the next page to avoid omitting ordinary cash flow items; add items peculiar to your business.

Cash Flow Projection (or Cash Flow Budget) by Month: Year One

	A	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	I	J	K	L	М	N
1		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	TOTAL
2	Cash Receipts							-	_		,		-	
3	Sales Receivables													
5	Retail													
6	Other Services													
7	Total Cash Receipts													
8	Cash Disbursements													
9	Cost of Goods													
10	Variable Labor													
11	Advertising													
12	Insurance													
13	Legal and Accounting													
15	Fixed Cash Disbursements*													
17	Term Loan													
19	Other													
20	Total Cash Disbursements													
21														
22	Net Cash Flow													
23														
24	Cumulative Cash Flow													
25														
26	*Fixed Cash Disbursements													
27	Utilities													
28	Salaries													
29	Payroll Taxes and Benefits													
30	Office Supplies													
31	Maintenance and Cleaning													
32	Licenses													
33	Boxes, Paper, etc.													
34	Telephone													
35	Miscellaneous													
36	Total FCD/Year													
37	FCD/Month													
38														
39	Cash on Hand													
40	Opening Balance													
41	+ Cash Receipts													
42	- Cash Disbursements													
43	Total = New Balance													

Start-Up Balance Sheet

Accete

Balance sheets are designed to show how the assets, liabilities, and net worth of a company are distributed at a given point in time. The format is standardized to facilitate analysis and comparison; do not deviate from it.

Balance sheets for all companies, great and small, contain the same categories, arranged in the same order. The difference is one of detail. A sample balance sheet follows.

Name of the Business Date (month, day, year) Balance Sheet

7100010		_	
Current Assets		\$	
Fixed Assets	\$		
Less Accumulated Depreciation			
Net Fixed Assets	Ψ	Ф	
		Ψ	
Other Assets		Þ	
Total Assets		\$	
Footnotes:			
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities		\$	
Long-Term Liabilities		\$	
Total Liabilities		ψ	
Total Liabilities		Φ	
Net Worth or Owner's Equity		\$	
(Total assets minus total liabilities)			
Total Liabilities and Net Worth		\$	
		·	
Footnotes:			
Part III: Historical Financial R	eports for	Existing Busine	ess
Balance sheet (past three years)			
	·0/		
Income statement (past three year	<i>5)</i>		
Tax returns (past three years)			
Current credit report from major cre	edit bureau		

Part IV: Supporting Documents

- 1. Personal résumés of business owners, officers, and partners
- Personal financial statements of business owners, officers, and partners
- 3. Bank or investor letters of intent to finance project
- 4. Copies of business leases pertinent to this business
- 5. Copies of all pertinent existing permits or licenses applicable to this business